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Two Dollars and fifty cents it paid in advance.
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Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 3.—NO. 6.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1846.

TERMS: 25 00 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 110.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northwest Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and closes at 10 every night.

Southwest Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M. and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

Patentville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Patentville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robinsons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CREEK, and HARRICK'S STORE Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes one night at.

Onslow Court House, STUMP Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 1 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PENITENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Nearly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.

June 19, 1846

40-ft

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence of the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
HALL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESPE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make

liberal advances on consignments of

Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845

40-ft

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,

LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BARKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.

September 21, 1844.

40-ft

JOHN HALE,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-
WILMINGTON, N. C.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
OF
THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BE-
GUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASH-
INGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF
DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND
FORTY-FIVE.

**JAMES K. POLK, President. GEORGE M. DAL-
LAS, Vice President. JOHN W. DAVIS, Spe-
aker of the House of Representatives.**

CHAP. 74.—AN ACT

Reducing the duty on imports, and for other
purposes.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That from and
after the first day of December next, in lieu
of the duties hereinafter imposed by law on the
articles hereinbefore mentioned, and on such as
may now be imposed from duty, there shall be
levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares,
and merchandise herein enumerated and pro-
vided for, imported from foreign countries, the
following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule A, a duty of one hundred
per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule B, a duty of forty per centum
ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule C, a duty of thirty percentum
ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule D, a duty of twenty-five per centum
ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule E, a duty of twenty per centum
ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule F, a duty of fifteen per centum
ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule G, a duty of ten per centum
ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise men-
tioned in schedule H, a duty of five per centum
ad valorem.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from
and after the first day of December next, the
goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in

schedule I, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from
and after the first day of December next, there
shall be levied, collected, and paid on all
goods, wares, and merchandise imported from
foreign countries, and not specially provided
for in this act, a duty of twenty per centum
ad valorem.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in
all cases in which the invoice or entry shall
not contain the weight or quantity or measure
of goods, wares, or merchandise now weigh-
ed or measured or gauged, the same shall be
weighed, gauged, or measured at the expense
of the owner, agent, or consignee.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from
and after the first day of December next, in
lieu of the bounty heretofore authorized by
law to be paid on the exportation of pickled
fish of the fisheries of the United States, there
shall be allowed, on the exportation thereof,

other metal; dolls and toys of all kinds;

ded for; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins;

flaxseed; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black;

French chalk; fruit, green or ripe, not other-
wise provided for; fulminates or fulminating

powders; furs dressed on the skin; gamboe;

glue; green turtle; gunny cloth; gunpowder;

hair, curled; moss; sea weed, and all other
vegetable substances used for beds or matres-
ses; hats; hats of wool; hat bodies, made
of wool, or of which wool shall be a compo-
nent material of chief value; hatter's plumb;

composed of silk and cotton, but of which cot-
ton is the component material of chief value;

hemp; hems; hats; headgear; hennepin; hick-
ory; holly; horsehair; horsehair; horsehair;

hounds; horsehair; horsehair; horsehair;

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

From the Washington Union.

OUR ARMY IN MONTEREY.

We lay before our readers this evening the official despatches of General Taylor, detailing the heroic and victorious onset of our army upon Monterey. They confirm, in the main, the accounts which we gave in our extra of last night. They bear the most ample and honorable testimony to the gallantry, the skill, and the patriotic self-devotion of our officers and soldiers. In this respect, the intelligence from Monterey fully responds to the high-wrought expectations of the country—Regulars and volunteers—through a three-days' battle, alternately under a burning sun and drenching rains, against a foe strong in an overwhelming superiority of numbers, and in the advantages of a position so strongly fortified as to be apparently almost impregnable—seems to have vied with each other, under their gallant leaders, in efforts of valor and chivalrous daring. The result is a triumph every way memorable in military annals. In three days our army has carried intrenchments which the enemy had expected to maintain against any exhibition of military force on our part, in which they had probably stored, on this calculation, a large magazine of provisions. The Mexicans are thus driven from their chosen stronghold, and one of the strongholds of Mexico is now in our hands.

Our loss in the prolonged conflict—though, probably, not greater than we may infer from the nature and circumstances of the action—has yet been severe, and will appeal most powerfully to the best and deepest sympathies of the country. The brave men who have fallen heroically in their country's righteous and victorious battle, will live in her grateful remembrance. We cannot, at this moment, particularize (as we hope to do hereafter) names and deeds of distinguished honor—Suffice it to say, the fallen have met a death of devoted patriotism and of high renown. The living may rejoice in the conviction that their valor has crowned with new glory the prowess of American arms. Their government and their country will justly appreciate their signal services.

The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—all-important in the possession of that post is to the further successful prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender by the Mexican army of the military stores, provisions, and cannon collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops, and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted, in granting to the enemy—subject, however, to instructions and orders from both governments—an armistice of eight weeks, during which time, in the absence of such orders, neither army is to advance beyond a specified line, about 30 miles in advance of Monterey. It must be born in mind, however, that in demanding such a suspension of hostilities in one of our lines of operation, the Mexican general may very probably have held out to Gen. Taylor prospects of a pacification between the two countries, which, in fact, do not exist.

Be this as it may, however, we understand that Lieut. Armistead, the bearer of despatches from our government to Gen. Taylor, communicating the failure of our offer to negotiations, and enjoying renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, had arrived in New Orleans on the 1st instant, and is said at once to have chartered the steamboat Galveston to convey him to Brazos St. Jago. He will probably reach Gen. Taylor's camp to-day or to-morrow, if he be not already there. These despatches will doubtless induce Gen. Taylor to concentrate his troops, and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with the view of resuming his operations vigorously so soon as he shall receive orders to terminate the armistice. These orders, we have no doubt, will promptly be issued from Washington. We trust they may reach Gen. Taylor in sixteen days, the time in which Capt. Eaton performed the route to Washington. In such an event, little delay (at the worst) can be occasioned; and even that little time can be usefully spent in securing more complete and effective preparation. At all events, there can, as we conceive, be no doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by Gen. Taylor, subject to the orders of the two governments, should be at once terminated.

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to state that the recent rumors which have appeared in some of the journals of the actual or intended departure of Mr. Slidell and Mr. Parrott to Gen. Taylor's camp, to avail themselves of any opportunity of negotiation as commissioners to the Mexican government, are without any shadow of foundation. The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers has determined our government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and with the utmost energy, till the sole object of our war—a just and honorable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained. In fact, this would only be carrying out the principle which the administration has uniformly avowed, and which they announced in the letter to Commodore Conner, accompanying their late overtures of negotiation.

DESPATCHES FROM MAJOR GENERAL Z. TAYLOR, RECEIVED AT THE WAR OFFICE LAST NIGHT.

[No. 52] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our success of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, has been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Killed.—2d Infantry.—Brevet 1st Lieut. J. S. Woods, (serving with 1st Infantry.)
3d Infantry.—Captain L. N. Morris, Capt. G. P. Field; Brevet Major F. F. Barbour: 1st Lieut. and Adjutant D. S. Irwin; 2d Lieut. R. H. Miller; 4th Infantry.—1st Lieut. and Adjutant L. Haskins.

5th Infantry.—Capt. H. McLawell.
Maryland and Washington Battalion Volunteers, Lieutenant Col. W. H. Watson.

Volunteer Division.—Ohio Regiment.—1st Lieut. M. H. H. Tennessee Regiment.—Capt. W. B. Allen; 1st Lieut. S. P. Polman.

Wounded.—Corps of Engineers.—Br't Major J. T. Manfield, slightly.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—Capt. W. G. Williams, (in hands of the enemy.)

1st Infantry.—Brevet Maj. J. L. Alcorn, slightly; Capt. J. H. Lamotte, severely; 1st Lieut. J. C. Terrell, in hands of the enemy; 2d Lieut. R. Dowdell, severely.

3d Infantry.—Maj. W. W. Lear, severely; Capt. J. H. Bainbridge, slightly.

4th Infantry.—1st Lieut. R. H. Graham, severely.

5th Infantry.—1st Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, slightly.

7th Infantry.—2d Lieutenant J. H. Potter, severely.

8th Infantry.—2d Lieut. Geo. W. Wainwright, severely.

Volunteer Division.—General Staff.—Major W. O. Butler, slightly.

Ohio Regiment.—Colonel A. M. Mitchell slightly; Captain J. James George, severely; 1st Lieutenant N. Niles, severely; 1st Lieut. L. Motter, slightly.

Mississippi Regiment.—Lieut. Col. A. H. McClung, severely; Capt. R. N. Downing, slightly; 1st Lieut. H. F. Cook, slightly; 2d Lieut. R. K. Arthur, slightly.

Division of Texas Mounted Volunteers.—1st Regiment.—Capt. R. A. Gillespie, mortally.

I need hardly add, that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers throughout the operations, has been every thing that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the success of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, I must express my obligations—particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 53] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our success of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, has been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 54] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 55] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 56] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 57] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 58] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 59] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 60] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 61] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night, the batteries below the town were, with the exception of one, captured by our troops, and the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

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Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comd.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[No. 62] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of

by which the latter might be towed in. This plan failing, another one was proposed to get the passengers off to the Monmouth, but the captain of the Neptune thought it safer to put them to hazard the attempt. Since that nothing has been heard of her.

Maj. Coffey, Paymaster of the Army, Capt. Dawson, of the U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Howard, of the Mississippi volunteers, came over on the Mckin.

The 1st Regiment of Indiana volunteers has been ordered from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Monterrey.

The regular will regret to learn that the wounds of Col. McClung, of the Mississippi volunteers, proved mortal, according to the accounts at Matamoros. There were various rumors in Matamoros in regard to the exploits of Canales in surprising and murdering wounded Americans on their way to Camargo. We do not believe a word of them.

The news from Monterey is no longer than that received by the Jas. L. Day, just a week ago. The American Flag, published at Matamoros, received its first news of the events at Monterey by the Brownsville—the same boat which brought Capt. Eaton down the river & our own express messenger. Another boat subsequently arrived, by which the Flag received the annexed particulars—no later than those we have already given, nor have we any reason to suppose them so accurate. We copy them, however, because everything pertaining to the events at Monterey is of entire interest:

The VICTORY AT MONTEREY.—*Further particulars of its Capture.*—The steamer Mercer, arrived last evening from Camargo, brought down as passenger Maj. Coffey, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey.

Maj. C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than first stated. It has been ascertained that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, six hundred was the full extent of the loss.

Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor of his troops faltered at no opposition. Besides the soldiers, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, who fled from the tops of their houses and did great execution. To participate in the performance of any one regiment or command, where all did so well, would be an injustice. All have gained imperishable honors. The valor displayed by our whole Army is unparalleled in history. Individual acts of heroism were performed which will render the actors immortal.

Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory. His tactics, as displayed in the capture of three of the most important forts, will vie in brilliancy of execution with those of a Wellington or a Ney.

Maj. Ridgely has won new honors. For cool, determined bravery and skilful maneuvering, he receives the highest praise.

Capt. C. F. Smith is also highly spoken of. The Texan and volunteer troops have gained imperishable renown. The Texan riflemen, with axes and spades, picked holes from one house to another, and drove the Mexican infantry from street to street. As they gained the houses, the dread rifle was made to do its work. The Mexicans were driven from the streets and house-tops. A Mexican cannon was borne on the shoulders of our men to the roof of a house and made to play upon the enemy.

When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole Army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Provisions to this, they had been fighting them protected by their bentswicks, and at every disadvantage. Now they had got amongst them and were giving them a dose which was operating effectively.

The list of killed and wounded given in the Flag is not so full as that which has been furnished.

We copy the following from the Flag of Oct. 1st.

List of Deaths in the General Hospital in Matamoros, from the 15th to the 30th September, 1846.—J. W. Robinson, W. W. Huff, N. Hunt, Berry and Love, P. Cook and Boyd, and Trotter, 1st Regiment Georgia Volunteers; Clark and Conant, Miller and Shelton, Payton and Stephens, and Shriver, 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers; Frederick, Company C 2d Dragoons; Shucker, Louisville Legion; A. B. Lemon, Williams, Arister, and Smith, Winckler, 3d Regiment Illinois Volunteers; J. H. Strain, B. W. White, J. A. Shepard, & H. J. Monday, 4th Regiment Illinois Volunteers; J. A. Williams, Wm. Lucas, John C. Mackie, J. Hudson, W. Drummond, C. D. Fetty, and Jas. Epperson, 3d Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Mr. Wm. Buchanan was murdered recently by a Mexican at Matamoros. The murderer was pursued, taken, tried and convicted. The deceased was a native of Wheeling, Va.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The Troop was so fortunate as to receive by the John Adams its correspondence from Vera Cruz. We will therefore such items as are necessary to keep our readers au courant of Mexican affairs.

Santa Anna has reached the city of Mexico. His entry was a triumphal one.

The Government has issued requisitions upon the States for their contingents of troops requiring them to appear at the city of Mexico or at San Luis Potosi within seventy days after the publication of the order. The States contribute as follows: the State of Mexico 8200 men, Jalisco 4000, Puebla 3800, Guanajuato 3000, San Luis Potosi 1800, Zacatecas 1600, Queretaro 600, Oaxaca 2000, Michoacan 1800, Vera Cruz 1000, Durango 600, Chihuahua 560, Sinaloa 580, Aguascalientes 280—forming an aggregate of 30,000 men.

All persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty are obliged by a recent decree to take arms when required to do so, as members of the National Guard, &c.

A fine pardon is tendered to all deserters from the regular line who may return to their respective corps within three months.

The Government promises to purchase such arms, &c., as may be needed, of persons taking advantage of this permission. Measures are simultaneously taken to establish a national foundry, and the manufacturing of gunpowder is thrown open to competition. States, associations, and individuals, engage to raise and maintain bodies of troops in proportion to their means, and entirely independent of government requisitions. Peubla sends to the frontier, armed and supported at her sole cost, one thousand men. One citizen of Mexico raises an equal number, calling upon the government for means of arming them only. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice, in session recently, came to a similar determination.

Letter from Santa Anna.
Gen. Santa Anna, commander-in-chief of the Liberating Army, to General Almonte, Minister of War of the Republic of Mexico.

AVANTO, Sept. 4, 1846.

At one o'clock in the morning, I have received your favor of this date, acknowledging a decree issued by the supreme Government of the nation, embracing a programme of the proceedings adopted to regulate a due celebration of the re-establishment of the constitution of 1824, the assumption by myself of the supreme executive power, and the anniversary of the glorious cry of Dolores.

My satisfaction is extreme to observe the enthusiasm with which preparations are made to celebrate the two great blessings which have fallen upon this nation—her independence and her liberty—and I am penetrated with the deepest gratitude to find that my arrival at the capital will be made to contribute to the solemnities of so great an occasion. In furtherance of this object, I shall make my entry in the city to-morrow at mid-day, and desire, in contributing my share to the national jubilee, to observe such a course as may best accord with my duties to my country—beloved of my heart—and with the respect due to the sovereign will of the people.

I have been called by the voice of my fol-

low-citizens to exercise the office of commander-in-chief of the Army of the Republic. I was far from my native land when intelligence of this renewed confidence, and of these new obligations imposed upon me by my country, was brought to me, & I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her on all sides formed the chief motive for calling me to the head of the Army. I now see a terrible contest with a perfidious and daring enemy impeding over her, in which the Mexican Republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory, and a fortunate issue if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a treacherous faction raising its head from her bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the united nation, provokes a preferable submission to foreign dominion; and I behold at last that, after much vacillation, that resolution is resolved to establish her right, to act for herself, and to arrange such a form of government as best suits her wishes. All this I have observed, and turned a listening ear to the cry of my desolate country, satisfied that she really needed my weak services at so important a period. Hence I have come without hesitation or delay to place myself in subjection to her will, and, desirous to be perfectly understood, upon reaching my native soil, I gave a full and public expression of my sentiments and principles. The reception which they met convinced me that I had not deceived them, and I am now more confirmed in them, not from having given them more consideration, but because they have found a general echo in the hearts of all my fellow-citizens.

I come, then, to carry my views into operation, and in compliance with the man-lates of my country. She calls me as commander-in-chief of the Army, and in that capacity I stand ready to serve. The enemy occupies our harbors—he is despoiling us of the richest of our territories, & threatens us with his domination. I go, then, to the head of the Mexican Army, an Army the offspring (hijo) of a free people, and joined with it I will fulfil my utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country. I will die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation. The war is a necessity of immediate importance. Every day's delay is an age of inanity. I cannot recede from the position which the nation has assigned me. I must go forward, unless I would drown myself in the curse due to ingratitude, for the favors with which I have been overwhelmed by my fellow-citizens, or unless I would behold her humbled and suffering under a perpetuation of her misfortunes.

Your Excellency will at once perceive how great an error I should commit in assuming the Supreme Major, to be permitted in the field, to fight against the enemies of the Republic. I should disgrace myself, if, when called to the point of danger, I should spring to that of power! Neither my loyalty nor my honor requires the abandonment of interests so dear to me. The single motive of my heart is to offer my compatriots the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish them to know that I consecrate myself entirely to their service, as a soldier ought to do, & am only desirous further, to be permitted to point out the course by which Mexico may attain the rank to which her destinies call her.

In marching against the enemy, and calling into account of power, I give a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments; leaving the nation her own mistress, at liberty to dispose of herself as she sees fit. The elections for members of Congress, to form the constitution which the people wish to adopt, are proceeding. That Congress will now soon convene, and while I shall be engaged in the conflict in armed defense of her independence, the nation will place such safeguards around her liberties as may best suit her.

Friends and Brethren in the Temperance cause! We call upon you to assist us in carrying forward this great work. We ask you not only to subscribe yourselves, but to use all your efforts to procure subscribers for us. Let not this attempt fail. We believe if the friends of the cause will only come up to the work, that North Carolina will not only will support a paper whose every effort will be put forth to exterminate that Hydrocephalous—INTERFERENCE. The evil should at once be arrested in its onward march, and for that it have a course free & unimpeded. As far as we have marked the term of the widow and the orphan, it is daily bringing our friends and fellow-citizens to—what?

A Drunken's Grave.—Yes, verily! Some of the most gifted men in our land have been cut down in the very height of their brilliant career—numbers of our young men who have given early evidences of talent, and have been looked upon by a fond father or a doting mother, as one who was destined to fill a high place in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, have had all their buds of promise nipped by the approach of that great foe to human happiness—INTERFERENCE. If those who are desirous to see the downfall of this monster will only come forward to our support, we will endeavor to give him such thrusts as will, in time, perhaps, cause him to absent himself from our otherwise happy commonwealth.

There is at present no paper devoted to this philanthropic cause published in North Carolina, whilst there is scarcely another State in the Union within whose bounds there is not one or more papers published, devoted to the Temperance cause. Shall it be said, North Carolina cannot support a paper of this kind? For the honor of the "Old North State," I should be sorry to let it stand.

In Boston, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Julian L. Jump, wife of Dr. Thomas L. Jump, formerly of Raleigh, and daughter of the late Gen. R. Johnson, of Warren county.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. David Chesnut, in the 56th year of his age. A worthy man and good citizen, and for some time a member of the Baptist Church.

In Duplin county, on the 7th inst., Mr. John W. Monk, aged 57 years. Mr. Monk was a good citizen, and was unusually large, weighing, a short time before his death, 338 lbs. It was thought sometime before he died, his corpulence would destroy him.

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Brigade Orders No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3RD BRIGADE,

6TH DIVISION, NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.

WILMINGTON, 25th August, 1846.

To Colonels Commanding 24th, 30th, 31st,

and 39th Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to have your respective

Regiments ready for inspection and review at the

following times and places, viz:

The 24th Regiment at Jacksonville, Onslow

County, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November

next. The 31st Regiment at Kinston, Duplin

County, on Saturday, the 14th day of November.

The 39th Regiment at Smithville, Brunswick

County, on Wednesday, the 18th November.

The 30th Regiment at Wilmington, New Hanover

County, on Saturday, the 21st November.

The line to be formed and ready for inspection

and review at 11 o'clock, A. M.

You will make your returns as required by the

35th Section of the Militia Laws, to the Brigadier

General, at this place, on or before the 25th of

October.

By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.

W. N. PEPPER, Aid-de-Camp.

5-5

BRIGADE ORDERS No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3RD BRIGADE,

6TH DIVISION, NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.

WILMINGTON, 15th October, 1846.

To the Commissioned Officers attached to the 30th

Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office

of Colonel of your Regiment, by the resignation

of Colonel John McRae, you are hereby ordered

to meet at the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P.

M., on Friday, the 20th November next, for the

purpose of electing some one to fill said vacancy.

Should there be any vacancies created by the

election on that day among the Field Officers

of said Regiment, you will proceed at the same time

to elect persons to fill them.

Lieut. Col. Robitzsch will superintend the election

and certify the result to the Brigadier General.

By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.

W. N. PEPPER, Aid-de-Camp.

5-5

HEAD QUARTERS !

30TH REGIMENT, N. C. M.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 9th, 1846.

THE COMPANIES composing the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to meet at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 21st of October, when the Adjutant and equipers of the day, direct, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and

Musicians, of the Regiment, will meet in Uniform,

at Wilmington, on Friday, the 20th day of No

ember next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Inspection and Drill.

Commanders of companies are requested to

make their returns on or before the 25th October,

inst.

By order of the Colonel commanding,

JNO. MCLEVE, Jr.,

Adjt. 30th Regt. N. C. Militia.

Oct. 16, 1846.—5-4

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT

CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING

FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE

BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz.—

Sarsaparilla, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blister, Bile, Chronic Sores Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Elargement and Pain of the Bony Parts, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scrofula, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injurious use of Mercury, Asafoetida, or Drapetria, Exposure, or Inflammation in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

The value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is increasing. It is prepared and highly recommended by Physicians, and is now daily used in the treatment of searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but acts on the system, and is equally effective in nearly twice its natural size; one quart, and is then superior to all other remedies. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An Appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratis to subscribers, comprising a list of acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of the session, a reference, which will show the most important legislation. The session will then be a complete history of the laws of Congress, and will be furnished in the low price of SEVENTY-CENTS for the next session.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents, and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

CHARLES C. RHEINHARDT'S

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERMIA.

J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at

manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess

street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-31

These remedies are all of purely Vegetable composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been exceeded by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

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